

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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The Late Colonel Alexander L. Hawkins

COMMANDING THE 10TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

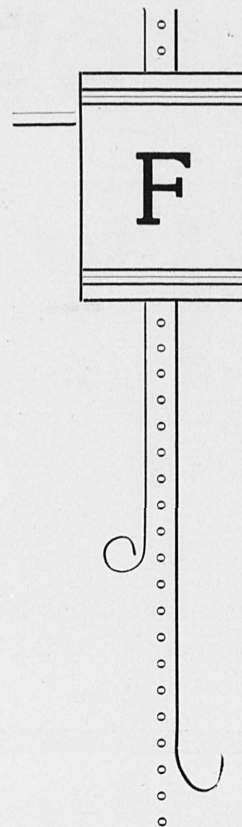
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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARRISBURG, August 2, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.

***Announcement is hereby made of the death of COLONEL ALEXANDER LEROY HAWKINS, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and Tenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, which occurred July 18th, 1899, at sea on board transport "Senator," while returning with his command from the Philippine Islands to the United States.

***COLONEL HAWKINS was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 6th, 1845. He enlisted as private in Company K, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, August 7th, 1862; transferred to Company I, March 1st, 1863; appointed Corporal, May 12th, 1863; discharged September 1st, 1864, to accept commission in United States Colored Troops, per Special Orders No. 23, Paragraph VII, Chattanooga, Tenn., dated June 23d, 1864; mustered in as First Lieutenant, Company H, 101st United States Colored Infantry, September 1st, 1864; appointed Captain, Company I, September 8th, 1865; detailed as inspector, Fifth Sub-District Middle Tennessee, July 8th, 1865; relieved July 22d, 1865; mustered out January 21st, 1866, as Captain of Company I, 101st United States Colored Infantry.

***He was Captain, Company H, Tenth Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, January 1st, 1877; Colonel, Tenth Regiment Infantry, February 27th, 1879; re-elected March 10th, 1884, February 27th, 1889, and February 27th, 1894; was commissioned Colonel, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 12th, 1898, at that time being the Senior Colonel of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

***History will accord COLONEL HAWKINS a place among the distinguished and devoted soldiers and citizens of the State. He was an able, faithful and brave soldier, competent to lead, willing to obey, trusted implicitly by his superiors, loved and respected by those whom he commanded. In a distant land as an officer in the service of his country, commanding a volunteer regiment from his native State, with a devotion to duty unsurpassed and an ability as a leader that merited and received the commendation of his superior officers, he has reflected honor upon Pennsylvania, the regiment he commanded, and the people of the Commonwealth, all of whom honored him living and mourn him dead. Yielding up his life in his country's service, truly he has given to the country and the flag he loved the "last full measure of devotion."

***As a mark of respect to his memory, officers of the National Guard will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days from this date.

***The date of the funeral and all details in connection therewith will be announced in future orders.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

USE OF TROOPS IN RIOTS.

By CAPTAIN WILLIAM N. BLOW, 15th United States Infantry.

FOR the purposes of this paper mobs may be divided into two classes: Fighting mobs, and threatening mobs. The employment of troops against the former class is relatively simple. It is but a fight at comparatively close quarters along narrow defiles, against an enemy superior in numbers but inferior in arms and organization. It differs little from the street fighting that has characterized every age when cities were carried by storm, and was exemplified on a large scale by the Commune after the fall of Paris in 1871. It demands little strategy but requires much physical courage and discipline.

But to handle the threatening mob—the jeering, stoning, property-destroying crowd of men, women and children—to keep it in check without bringing on a general fight, and at the same time to preserve the prestige attached to regular troops—requires discipline, fortitude, prudence and, above all, moral courage of the highest order. It is to this class that I devote my remarks.

That digressions may be avoided, and the subject simplified, I shall again subdivide it, selecting from the various kinds of riots, the commonest—that of railroad strikes—and follow step by step the duties of a commander newly stationed at a post in the vicinity of one of our great railroad centres.

His first care is to learn the city well. He causes military maps to be made of it, dividing it into riot districts and showing all the magazines, gun shops, armories, public buildings, bridges, railroad stations, yards and shops, telegraph and telephone offices (centrals), fire stations, mob centres and other points which it may be necessary to seize and occupy. All the officers are required to familiarize themselves with these and the names and location of the streets, and the general plans and methods of operating the bridges.

The non-commissioned officers learn at their school, streets, stations and more important features of the town.

Carefully prepared plans of campaign are made for each riot district or combination of districts. These are discussed at the lyceums, perfected and filed for future use. A lieutenant is assigned to each district. He is required to visit frequently and know it practically, and in riots it is attached to the staff of the commanding officer occupying it.

The troops are drilled in street formation and taught to build barricades.

All men enlisted from the city are transferred to other posts and no new enlistments made from it.

At least two men in each company should know how to run a locomotive.

In forming plans for campaigns it should be remembered that they are usually local, and generally occur (I am now speaking of

railroad riots) about the railroad yards and shops, around which cluster the cottages, tenements and saloons and dives of the employees. This is the “infected district,” and here the mob establishes its rendezvous; plans, organizes and “gins up” for mischief. It is their base, and being the only place where credit can be had for drink, they have but little power or unity if separated from it. By forming a camp at these points the unity of the riot is paralyzed and a large part of it “contained.”

Let us assume that a riot breaks out in one or more of these infected districts, and his plans are modified to suit the occasion. During this time he is in constant communication with the Department Commander.

The railroad over which the command is to pass to the city has sent a train and two engines with a picked gang to the post station and a guard is placed over it. Finally the order to move arrives. While the commanding officer is busied with the innumerable telegrams and instructions which come pouring in from department and army headquarters and the final dispositions and instructions of his command, his second in rank is receiving reports of inspection from captains and superintending the embarking of the troops. Each man takes on his person 100 rounds of ammunition, a blanket roll and a haversack containing mess kit and three days' cooked rations. Since, during riots his marching is light, he is often separated for days from his supplies and he cannot expect subsistence from the inhabitants, who are invariably either hostile or they are intimidated by the rioters. In the past much suffering from cold and hunger has been experienced from lack of these precautions. Besides the regular camp equipment the command takes for each organization, two crowbars and two shovels.

The train is preceded by an engine carrying an officer and ten men to move obstructions and clear the way. The engine pushes before it an empty flat car to receive the effects of dynamite and other obstacles on the track. The train proper consists of gondolas, which afford a breastwork for the men to fire over, permits an uninterrupted view, and are quickly debarked from. At night all lights except on engine and at the rear of train are extinguished. The instructions and orders for the dispositions of the troops are distributed en-route to the city by the adjutant in person. The wording of these orders should be most carefully considered; they should be clear and explicit; the commanding officer assuming full responsibility for offensive operations, opening fire, etc. Nothing is so quickly felt, or is so disastrous in its consequences at all times as moral timidity in a commander, and especially is it pernicious when dealing with riots. Officers and men are not by nature bloodthirsty, and only take the lives of citizens through a strong sense of duty, or to protect their own lives, and they have, too, a wholesome dread of civil law. There-



CAPTAIN A. DRUM PORTER

A. D. C., 1st Brigade Staff

fore, if in their instructions they detect timidity or a desire to shift responsibility to subordinates, the subordinates will be likewise vague in their orders, and in turn pass the responsibility on, so that the decision of the gravest questions will pass from the experienced commander to the ignorant recruit; the action of the troops will be indecisive and weak, which the mob quickly detecting, will lose fear and respect for the troops (the main safeguard of order and life) and violence will surely follow. It is not sufficient for the subordinate commanders to be told to "preserve order and protect property, etc.," or to be "governed by paragraph A. R."; but they must be instructed how and when to protect it. They must have written orders to fire on the mob under certain circumstances, followed by such authorized latitude as will cover all possible cases, for they know, as well as their superiors, that such vague instructions will afford them no protection before a jury. The weak commander

The main body proceeds to a central camp, which is established in the infected district (if practicable), where order is to be preserved and the mob contained. It is central in its location regarding the sub-camps and railroad stations and has easy access to them. A guard is at once established around it, guns are placed along the main thoroughfare and sentinels are posted over freight trains loaded with merchandise within the limits of the camp to prevent the soldiers from plundering them—a thing that often happens but is rarely reported. Telegraph and telephone communication is opened with the main lines of the city and all strategic points in the vicinity, above enumerated and seized and guarded. One-third of the command is held in readiness for immediate service, and at least one company (the next for detail) is kept under arms from 7 A. M. until the town is quiet at night; as they are constantly going out no company has to wait long under arms. If practicable, guards should be detailed by

FIGURE 7

Company	JULY 6th		JULY 7th		JULY 8th		JULY
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
A	To Union Depot at 5 o'clock Orders No. 1	1st Platoon patrol Railway (left) 9 2d Platoon at Depot	1st Platoon returned at 7 2d Platoon patrol Railway 7.30	1st Platoon at Depot 2d Platoon relieved 1	Returned to Camp 7.30 Telephone	Camp 1	Camp 1
B	Same as Co. "A"	At Union Depot	At Union Depot	1st Platoon patrol Railway 1.30 Relieved 8 2d Platoon at Depot	To 21st Street Verbal Order C. O.—9.15	21st Street	21st Street
C	In Camp 1st for D. S.	To 51st Street Orders 4 10	At 51st Street	Returned to Camp 4 Order Telegraph	Camp 1	Camp 1	Camp 2
D	Camp	1st for D. S. (since 10 P.M.)	1st Platoon to Post Office 10—Orders 1 Returned 9 2d Platoon escort Train 8—Orders 11	1st Platoon in Camp 2d Platoon returned 5	Camp 1	Camp 1	Camp 2
E	Camp 1st Platoon on Guard 1	Camp 1st Platoon on Guard 1	Camp 2d Platoon on Guard 2	Camp 2d Platoon on Guard 2	Camp 3	Camp 3	Camp 4

thinks that in giving such orders he avoids the responsibility for unfortunate accidents and errors in judgment, while if all goes well he will reap the regard. But such tucking is not only unworthy of a soldier and debases the mind that entertains it, but unwise from a utilitarian standpoint, since he delegates his judgment and reputation to his inferiors in rank and judgment without escaping accountability for the consequences.

To prove this reprehensible method is practised, I have but to call attention to the fact that in most cases when the troops fired on mobs they did so without orders from any one.

On reaching the city the troops debark, each detachment proceeding to its designated post. The artillery is protected by a strong infantry escort and should never be without one, as the capture of a gun by rioters would entail incalculable loss in life, morale, and be an eternal disgrace. Cavalry and artillery should always march from one part of a city to another and *never go by rail*.

companies or platoons, so that the others are full for detached service.

Two officers, relieving each other at stated periods, are kept night and day in the telephone and telegraphic tent, to transmit orders, receive reports, etc.; they save the adjutant much labor by filing and codifying unimportant reports, and answering inquiries from detachment commanders and city and railroad officials.

The duties of the adjutant are so multifarious and important during riots as to require particular attention. He often has no office or clerks, hence can keep no regular records, yet every movement, every order and every event must be carefully chronicled. And although he has often to act on his own responsibility and never knows what the most trifling act may bring forth, yet in order that his chief may convert all his mind into judgment he must assume in it the component of memory. To do all this he must keep an accurate diary; know at once where all the constantly shifting detach-

In Memoriam

COLONEL ALEXANDER LEROY HAWKINS

Late Commanding 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Born 1845. Died 1899

By DANIEL FORBES LOCKERBY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I.

He needs no writer to extol his fame,
 Or eulogist to praise his honor'd name,
 Nor sculptor's monumental pile
 Of stone or bronze; on Luzon's distant isle
 He won all-glorious and immortal fame,
 Forever made illustrious his name.
 He with his sword his eulogy did write,
 When he went forth for Liberty to fight,
 And rear'd a monument that naught can raze
 By deeds of valor far beyond all praise.
 His sword's the pen that best extols his fame
 And eulogizes best his glorious name.
 His grandest monument his splendid deeds;
 Whoever reads his life of glory reads.

II.

The hero of two wars was truly brave;
 'Twas not himself, his country he would save;
 Her flag would honor and her cause maintain,
 E'er strove her just requirements to sustain.
 In early youth responded to her need
 And did her armies then to glory lead;
 And so again, when, in maturer years,
 His country needs, and calls, for volunteers,
 He falters not, but goes the flag to shield
 Across the seas to Luzon's bloody field.
 From victory unto victory he goes
 Pride of his men, the terror of his foes.
 Suffering was his; defeat, he never knew;
 To mankind faithful and to duty true.
 He led his men through many a dreadful fight
 And shar'd their toils and dangers day and night.
 The miry swamp and war's fatigue disdains,
 Nor yet, when sickness hurls its dart, complains.
 And when disease did strike his vitals through
 He's on the fire-line; eager to pursue
 The beaten foe retreating, just the same,
 Though stung by illness and oppress'd by pain.
 And when, his friends suggested, he should cease
 From toils of war and snatch a brief release
 From the fierce battle's ceaseless wear and tear
 And for his health take needed rest and care,
 While his brave regiment would pass right on
 And carry victory across Luzon,
 To such advice, he firmly answer'd, "No!"
 "Wherever goes the Tenth, there, I shall go."
 No obstacles, this hero could undo,—
 Nothing but death this warrior could subdue.
 He was a soldier, faithful, brave and true,
 Honor'd, trusted, lov'd by all he knew.

III.

But now the "Fighting Tenth" is summon'd home;
 Surcease of warfare, unto them has come.
 With eager eye, they look across the sea
 And think of "Home, sweet home," with merry glee.
 But see! the Colonel turns his face away
 As wasting sickness marks him for its prey.

On board the transport "Senator" they sail,
 And thoughts of Home o'er every thought prevail.
 But Colonel Hawkins now by pain distress'd,
 Upon his couch of sickness finds no rest.
 Loving attendants watch him night and day
 And almost worshipful attentions pay.
 There comes an interval of rest from pain,
 And the brave Colonel kindly smiles again,
 A joyous smile plays o'er his gallant face
 And thoughts of "Home" upon his features trace.
 And then the Colonel sweetly falls asleep,
 And welcome visions through his spirit sweep;
 In kindest tones assuring words he hears,
 Sweetest of music to his list'ning ears,
 "Ah, yes! Brave Colonel! thou art going home,
 'Never to sorrow,' never more to roam."
 The speaker's voice, so musical and sweet,
 He felt to bow and worship at his feet.
 He scarcely breath'd, the better he might hear
 The kindly words that fill'd his heart with cheer.
 "It cannot be my wife that talks with me,
 These many leagues across the heaving sea?"
 He murmur'd to himself; anxious to know
 The kindly speaker who address'd him so.
 The Colonel then look'd up, with eager eye,
 As now a glorious form he did descry
 Descending out of Heav'n's cloudless sky
 And coming to him—oh, so very nigh.
 His regiment of heroes with him stand
 At ease; then quickly signal'd this command,
 "Company! Attention! Present arms! proclaim;
 While simultaneously he does the same,—
 Salutes a higher officer than he,
 Whose form, diviner, he can clearly see.
 And lo! a countless army with him, too,
 Of warriors tried, of warriors brave and true.
 This great commander to the Colonel said,
 In presence of two armies there array'd,
 "Colonel! you're going home, you're going home,"
 And in a manner, spake he, all his own,
 "Colonel, you're nearing home, you'll soon be home!
 Yes! Colonel brave! you've done your duty well,
 Your glorious life your story best can tell,
 And now, forever, from the toils of war,
 Rest! Hero rest! And naught thy peace shall mar.
 Thou'rt going home! Thou'rt going home to rest
 Amid the countless army of the blest."

IV.

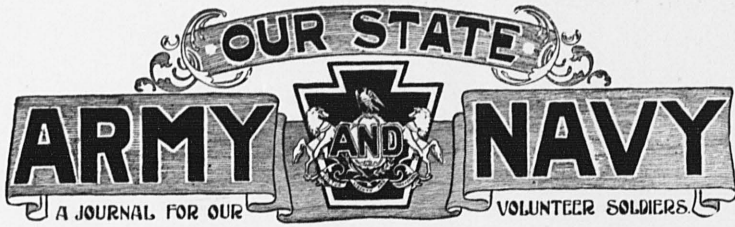
The Colonel turned him over and awoke,
 A smile upon his pallid lips, he spoke;
 "Was I asleep? I've had a wond'rous dream,
 More welcome vision never could have been.
 I saw a mighty 'Captain' and a host
 Whose awful magnitude appall'd me most;
 And oh! his form was wonderful to see,
 He seem'd to come from Heaven, close to me;
 A 'Captain,' truly, who hath been in war,
 For dreadful wounds his hands and head did mar,
 And on his breast he carried many a scar,—
 A chieftain truly who had been to war.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10.)



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHRISTOPHER T. O'NEILL

Commanding 4th Infantry



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Advertising Rates

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

IN THE death of Colonel Hawkins we have lost one of the noblest of Pennsylvania's sons. Adjutant General Stewart, in general orders No. 39, expresses all that can be said of our lamented Colonel.

The people of this Commonwealth will ever regret that he was not promoted to what he merited, at least, a Brigadier Generalship. Wherever the fault may be it was an injustice to one who truly deserved recognition for the valiant service rendered by him to his country.

In looking over the list of promotions we note in several cases, promotions of Colonels to Brigadier-Generalship, who served but a few months and in some cases, were never on the firing line. In the memory of Pennsylvanians he will always live as a great General.

THE swindling game pursued by a so-called Washington lawyer who cleverly buncoed a number of the members of our 4th Regiment, should be a lesson for the Volunteers throughout the State. In the January issue of the Journal we outlined the exact course to pursue by officers and men who are entitled to any additional pay, and for the benefit of the Volunteers we give a reprint of that ruling.

All State soldiers who responded to the call April 28th to May 10th inclusive, and received from the State pay for such service rendered at Mount Gretna, are entitled to additional pay for the same service rendered to the United States Government. In many cases this pay was stopped by the government at the request of the State authorities, but after a conference held at the White House by the President, Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin, Colonel Carey, Acting Paymaster-General, and Comptroller Tracewell, of the Treasury Department, it was determined that the ruling of the Comptroller, which held that the money advanced by the States for the pay of volunteer troops should be refunded to the States from the final payments due volunteers on muster out, should be modified so that the men would receive the full amount of their final allowances,

leaving the matter of refunding advances made by the States to be adjusted later. After the conference Comptroller Tracewell sent to the Auditor of the War Department a letter, in which he said:

"In a decision construing a statute rendered by me on September 30, 1898, I used the following language: 'For all payments made by the Governor to such militiamen for services rendered by them between the day on which they had their names enrolled for service in the volunteer army and joined for duty therein, which is the day their pay and allowances shall be deemed to commence by the United States, under the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), and the day they were afterward accepted into the United States, under the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), and the day that they were afterward accepted into the United States, deductions should be made by the Pay Department of the United States from the pay that would be due the soldier if such payments had not been made by the Governor, in order to prevent a double payment to the soldier, which the law does not contemplate.'"

"On more mature deliberation I am of the opinion that I was wrong in such holding. No deductions should be made by the Pay Department from the pay that would be due the soldier under the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), on account of any payment that may have been made under the State Militia law to him by the Governor or State authorities from the date of his enrollment or joining for duty to the date of his acceptance into the volunteer army of the United States.

"The Governor or State authorities make this payment to him as a State soldier, and because Congress has seen fit by the act of July 8, 1898 (30 Stat., 730), to reimburse the Governor or State for these payments is no sufficient reason for the Government, by indirection, to take away from the soldier what had been paid him by a State, and no sufficient reason why the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), should be evaded.

"Hence I hold that no stoppage or deduction should be made in a soldier's pay on account of any payments made to him by the Governor of a State or State authorities as a militiaman before his acceptance into the Volunteer army of the United States, and said decision is modified as herein set forth."

We would advise all persons having claims on the United States Government for any kind of additional pay, to communicate with Mr. Rathborne, Chief of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, room 51, Treasury Department.

Final payment is made on regular form, oath on back to be administered. Certificates above named to accompany the account.

THE Railroads of Pennsylvania, as well as those of other States, have for many years accorded a special or half rate transportation to Clergymen.

While it is most commendable on the part of the railroad companies to make this concession, we feel that some consideration in the same line should be given the Commissioned Officers in the State service, who are always ready and willing to respond to any emergency call.

The National Guard is the bulwark of the Commonwealth and protects the interests of the great corporations throughout the State, and we feel that the time has arrived when these great institutions should extend the same courtesy to men who are voluntarily serving their interests, and to properly agitate this question we shall be glad to have the opinions of all officers before the next issue of the Journal.

We believe that if a petition were signed and properly endorsed by the combined forces of the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and presented by a representative committee, to the directors of the several railroad companies, a satisfactory result could be obtained.

THE practice march of the Infantry Battalion, Gray Invincibles, commanded by Major A. F. Stevens, is quite a unique idea, and no doubt will be productive of much good.

The Battalion left Philadelphia on the morning of July 20th, equipped in heavy marching order and proceeded by train to Reading. A rest of several hours was granted the soldiers, after which the return march was taken up, a distance of 54 miles.

The principal drilling throughout the march was that of extended order, which heretofore the Invincibles have had little opportunity of practicing owing to their peculiar formation, being allowed to report only one Company at the annual encampments. It will readily be understood, therefore, that with details taken away for such necessary duties at the encampments, it left practically but a platoon for Company and other drills. In this march Major Stevens has a complement of 200 men and can with some degree of satisfaction throw out advance and rear guards and flankers, as well as going through other extended order exercises.

Major Stevens as the originator of the trip certainly deserves great credit. The discipline throughout was excellent, and after the day's march the men bivouaced as only veterans know how.

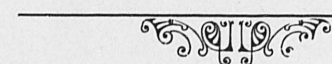
It is stated that the "Invincibles" are making a strong effort to have their three Auxiliary Companies recognized as full Companies in place of skeleton organizations, and to be attached to some Regiment for drill purposes. This seems but a just claim when considered that they represent the entire colored population of the State.

IT IS not generally known who was instrumental in having the bill passed appropriating \$500 for the Companies in the cities of the first class (Philadelphia and Pittsburg).

The framer of the bill was Colonel Sylvester Bonaffon, Jr., and the committee who went to Harrisburg at that time comprised General Geo. R. Snowden, Colonel J. Lewis Good, Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Williams, and Captain William Ewing.

Notwithstanding that the bill was killed on the third reading they succeeded in resuscitating the same and after passing the second reading on the amendment, they found an obstacle in the person of State Senator Fox, from one of the Western Counties, but a friend of General Latta pleaded so hard with Mr. Fox that he finally consented to support the measure, not, however, until after being assured that it would not take any money from his County Treasury, and that it was perfectly just that the cities should regard this as a State Police. Thus it passed successfully on the third reading of the amendment and became a law.

Personal Mention



Dr. Francis Patterson, formerly Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed Police Surgeon in the First District of Philadelphia.

Colonel Robert Ralston and Lieutenant Clayton Erb, of the Third Infantry, have just returned from a very pleasant fishing trip. The country traversed by them was one hundred miles northwest of Quebec.

A great deal of walking was necessary and it is said that Col. Ralston covered from twenty to twenty-five miles per day with ease, and his friends found it very difficult to catch up with him.

Senator Israel Durham, who was one of the party, regards the gallant Colonel as one of the best pedestrians in the country.

The new regulation gold and black cord with acorn tips, adopted by the United States Army to be worn by the officers on their campaign hats, is a distinction that has long been needed.

Mr. George Christie, formerly Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Battalion State Fencibles, is slated as First Lieutenant, Company H, Third Infantry.

Captain James M. Maguire's tea-party at Sharon, Pa., to which the non-commissioned officers of the several detached companies were invited, was a great success, and, as one of the guests remarked, "a survival of the fittest."

One of the most popular officers in the State is Brigadier General John A. Wiley. He is once more in command of his old Brigade (Second). The "boys" say it seems more like old times to have him back.

One of the best known officers in the Guard is Captain John Owens of the 8th Infantry. We are glad to hear of his re-election as Captain of Company H, stationed at Pottsville.

Captain Burson W. Bevans, 11th Infantry, is a hard worker, and before long will have Company K in a state of perfection.

The resignation of Captain Frank H. Burkhart of Company C, 18th Infantry, is much to be regretted. He was a very efficient and popular officer.

The 13th Infantry has lost its entire Field. Colonel Courson, Lieut.-Colonel Mattes and Major Stillwell have been associated with the Scranton organization since its inception, and their places will be hard to fill.

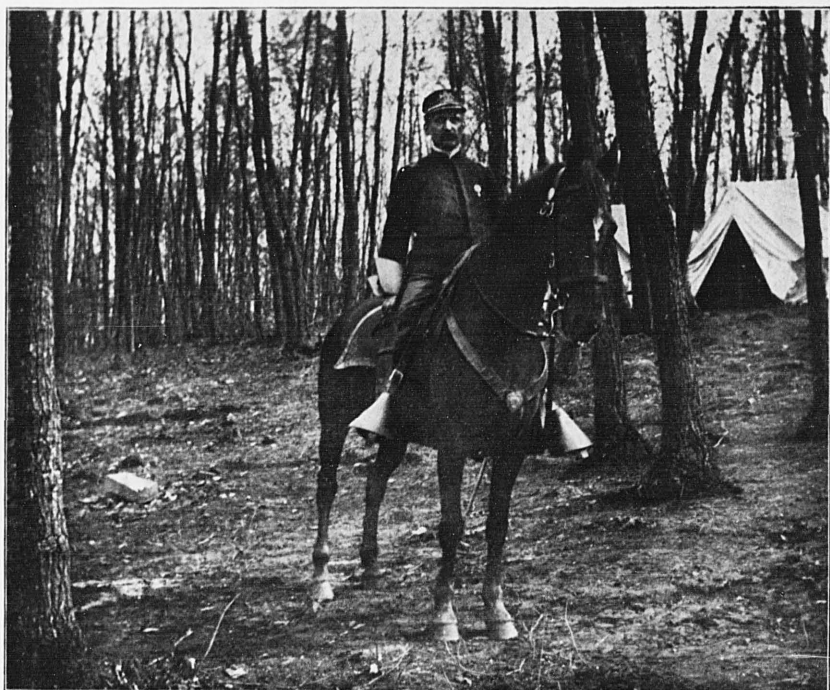
Military Record of Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher T. O'Neill

Commanding 4th Regiment, N. G. P.

CUT ON PAGE 7

Entered the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a Private in Company D, 4th Regiment, August 16, 1879; Company Clerk two weeks later; promoted to Corporal, August 11, 1881; to Sergeant, June 21, 1884; honorably discharged, August 16, 1884, and appointed Sergeant Major same date on non-commissioned staff of the late Col. T. H. Good; appointed Adjutant by Colonel S. D. Lehr, August 3, 1887; elected Major July 1, 1890, and Lieutenant Colonel December 11, 1890. Commission expired December 11, 1896, and declined re-election by reason of his temporary residence in New York City. Upon his return to this State he was elected to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Bennett, who resigned on account of physical disability, on July 18, 1896; commissioned on May 10, 1898, as Lieut. Colonel 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, going with the regiment from Mt. Gretna to Chickamauga, Ga., and thence to Porto Rico; had command of the 1st Battalion of the 4th Regiment and in position to support the batteries—B of Pennsylvania and A of Missouri—on the morning of August 13, on Coyey mountain, when the peace protocol was announced as signed and hostilities suspended. Mustered out of the service of the United States November 16, 1898, and re-assumed his former standing as Lieut. Colonel of the 4th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

From February, 1891, to February, 1894, Lt. Col. O'Neill held the position of Superintendent of the State Arsenal, being appointed by Governor Pattison.



CAPTAIN FRED M. OTT
Commanding Governor's Troop

In Memoriam—(Continued)

While round him blazed a halo of soft light
And he seem'd clad with righteousness and might.
He told me I was going home to rest,
And bivouac with the army of the blest."
"Oh! was it but a wond'rous, lovely dream,
Or was 't a Heavenly vision I have seen?"
In growing weakness and incessant pain
His days and nights were pass'd upon the main,
Till Kindly Sea, upon her heaving breast,
Rocked the brave Colonel ever more to rest.
Rocked him so gently, till he fell asleep
Never to suffer, never more to weep.
Escorts of angels bore his soul away,
Brevetted, to the court of endless day.
And, so's fulfilled his beatific dream—
A prophecy of that bright world unseen,
Where soldiers of the heavenly King shall rest
In love, in peace—the army of the blest.
He's muster'd out of earthly scenes of war,
To march celestial streets, a shining star.

V.

The stately "Senator" arrived on time,
Which bore the hero, fallen in his prime,
Dead! when all hearts desired to see him live
And yearn'd a royal welcome him to give;
It seems the very irony of fate
That death should claim him just at such a date
When millions, his arrival did await,
With grateful hearts, exuberant, elate,
To shower on him the love of every State.
But he who rules our destiny knew best,
And made of him His welcome honor'd guest:
For, ere the transport pass'd the "Golden Gate,"
Bringing, with air of pride, her noble freight,
Whose coming, throngs did eagerly await,
To welcome those whose deeds had made them great.
Brave Colonel Hawkins pass'd the Pearly Gate
Where his arrival angels did await,
And from His master heard the welcome "Come!"
"For thou'st been faithful—duty is well done."
Obedient to the bugle call above,
He drills where all is light and life and love.
With flag half mast the steamship in repose
All ready now her cargo to dispose

A faint, low murmur sweeps the anxious throng,
Then silence follows, deep, intense and long;
The only sound a sob, as heroes weep
O'er their commander in his dreamless sleep.
A coffin, by the hero soldiers borne,
Which holds brave Colonel Hawkins' lifeless form,
From ship to caisson, is the first to land,
No more his loyal soldiers to command;
With heads uncover'd see the sorrowing throng,
As now the solemn cortege moves along.
The brave commander's body lies in state
Within the mystic temple's friendly gate;
Thence, to his Pennsylvania home he's sped,
With lov'd ones now we leave the illustrious dead.
"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust return,"
While the whole nation for their hero mourn.

CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS DRUM PORTER

Cut on page 4

Augustus Drum Porter, born Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1865.

Entered National Guard service as private, Company D, First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., November 19, 1890.

Promoted Corporal June 20, 1892.

Promoted Sergeant October 28, 1895.

Promoted Battalion Adjutant, 1st Battalion, March 12, 1896.

Volunteered with regiment April 28, 1898, in American-Spanish war; appointed Battalion Adjutant, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps; mustered out with regiment, October 26, 1898.

Nephew of ex-Adjutant-General Richard C. Drum, U. S. A., retired. Great grandfather, General Wm. Reed, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania during war of 1812, and a Major during the revolution. Was also one of the first Major Generals, Pennsylvania Militia, and was a member of the convention which framed first constitution of Pennsylvania. Great-great-grandson of Wm. Porter, Captain, York county, French and Indian war.

Great-great-great-grandson of John Porter, member First Troop of Horse Connecticut Colony, 1658, Deputy to General Court, 1646. His father, Richard W. Porter, served in 135th Pennsylvania during Civil War, his uncle, James R. Porter, being colonel.

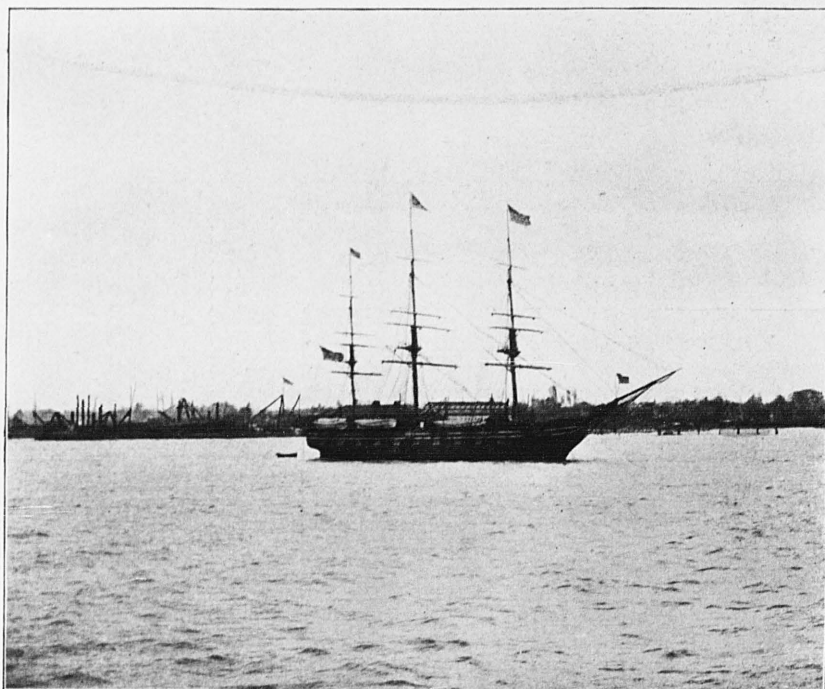
Member of Markham Club, Philadelphia, lately appointed traffic manager Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Boston.



Governor's Troop Mustered into United States Service, May 13, 1898, Mt. Gretna



Governor's Troop, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, on day of muster out of United States Service at Harrisburg, November 27, 1898.



SCHOOL SHIP "SARATOGA."

ments are; furnish every detachment chief with orders in writing and preserve a copy of all orders issued, so that when a committee of Congress investigates the riots, as they will surely do if there is a great loss of property or life, he is prepared to protect himself and his commander. He carries a bag (or haversack) with a compartment for all orders and instructions, telegrams, letters received, etc.; in another a carbon pad which records copies of orders issued; and

in a third he keeps his diary and field roster. It is most difficult to keep track of from 40 to 60 detachments at all times of the day and night, and to arrange their details for duty impartially. Inspections of copies of orders or memoranda will not approximate to accomplishing this as I have discovered.

SECOND PART OF NUMBER THREE.

A glance at the roster, figure 7, will show the location, duty and turn for detail of each organization at any hour, and will be of invaluable assistance in making up the report of operations, and, in case of disaster, in fixing the responsibility for it.

For instance, figure 1 shows that Companies A and B left for Union Depot at 5 A. M., July 6th, per orders; at 9 A. M., First platoon, Company A, was sent out (by a telephone message) to patrol road; on its return the Second platoon went out; then First platoon of Company B; then Second platoon of Company B, etc. At 7.30, July 8th, Company A was called to camp by telephone. At 9.15 A. M., July 7th, Company B was sent from Union Depot to Twenty-first street, by verbal orders of commanding officer. Company C was in camp July 6th, and being first for detached service, was under arms until 10 P. M., when it proceeded to Fifty-first street (per orders No. 4), where it remained in camp on the 8th and 9th. Company D was in camp on the 6th and became first for detail at 10 P. M. (when Company C took the field); per orders No. 10 its first platoon was sent to the post office, but was recalled at 9 A. M. same day; the second platoon was sent out per orders 11 to escort trains; left camp 8 A. M. and returned 5 P. M. The company remained in camp July 8th and 9th. Company E was in camp July 6th, its first platoon being on guard; on the 7th the second platoon mounted guard; it remained in camp on the 8th and 9th, when the "days in" show 4. In the above, "orders" are often carelessly used instead of "paragraphs."

(CONTINUED IN NEXT NUMBER.)

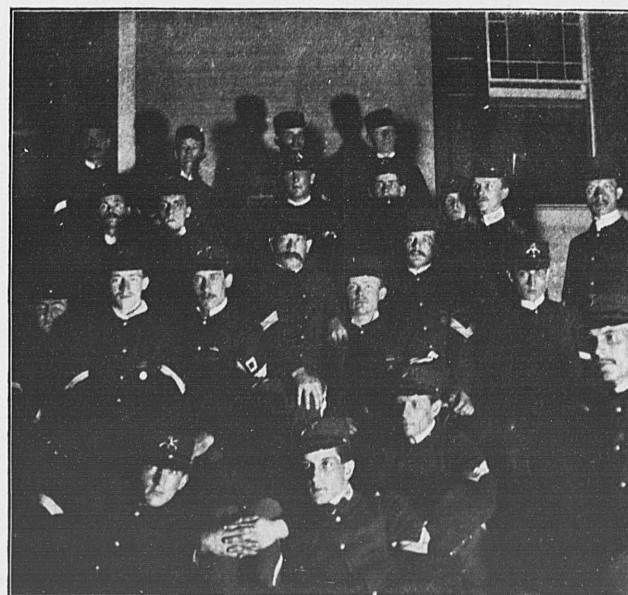
RECENT ORDERS

Harrisburg, July 28, 1899.

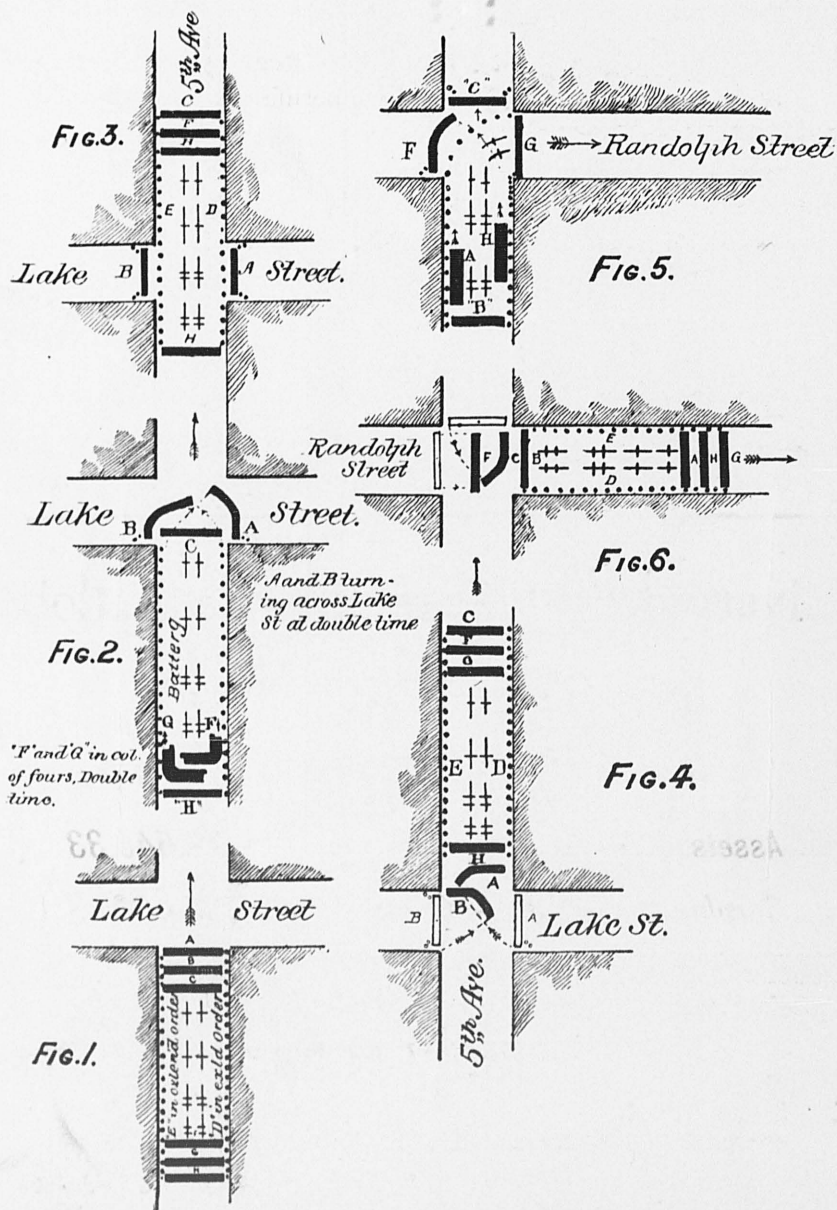
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

I. Brigadier General Charles Miller, commanding Second Brigade, is hereby granted leave of absence from July 28th to August 15th, 1899.

II. Brigadier General John A. Wiley is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Brigade during the period of leave of absence granted Brigadier General Charles Miller.



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, COMPANIES C, D & L (DETACHED),
1ST BRIGADE, AT SHARON PA.



RECENT ORDERS.

Harrisburg, August 1, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.

I. Commissions have been issued for the following named officers:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant John H. Gibbon, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from July 12, 1899.

First Lieutenant Herbert A. Arnold, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from July 12, 1899.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain John F. Barnhard, Company F, with rank from July 10, 1899, vice Harry H. Danks, resigned.

First Lieutenant William Lishman, Company F, with rank from July 10, 1899, vice John F. Barnhard, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant William G. Parker, Company F, with rank from July 10, 1899, vice William Lishman, to First Lieutenant.

Captain John Owens, Company H, with rank from April 23, 1894, re-elected.

First Lieutenant James W. Hoepstine, Jr., Company H, with rank from July 24, 1899, vice Joseph W. Hartzel, commission expired.

Second Lieutenant Elmer E. Hoffman, Company H, with rank from July 24, 1899, vice James W. Hoepstine, Jr., to First Lieutenant.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Walter Raymond Phillips, Company A, with rank from July 13, 1899, vice Harry R. Williams, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William S. Norton, Company A, with rank from July 13, 1899, vice Walter R. Phillips, to Captain.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Burson W. Bevans, Company K, with rank from July 17, 1899, vice George Wirth, Jr., resigned.

First Lieutenant Charles Ezra Scott, Company K, with rank from July 17, 1899, vice Burson W. Bevans, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Milton O'Connell, Company K, with rank from July 17, 1899, vice Charles E. Scott, to First Lieutenant.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Duren E. Ploof, Regimental Commissary, with rank from June 19, 1899, original.

Second Lieutenant D. Hammond Foresman, Company G, with rank from July 19, 1899, vice Edward L. Taylor, resigned.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant T. Ray McLain, Company B, with rank from July 11, 1899, vice Charles C. Huff, to Captain B, Eighteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Eaton, Company B, with rank from July 11, 1899, vice T. Ray McLain, to First Lieutenant.

Captain John L. Prestley, Company K, with rank from July 10, 1899, vice J. Harry Corbett, commission expired.

Second Lieutenant William Thrope, Company K, with rank from July 10, 1899, vice John L. Prestley, to Captain.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Andrew D. Burns, Company C, with rank from October 13, 1899, re-elected.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Elmer Heckman, Company A, with rank from June 12, 1899, vice William M. Awl, to Adjutant.

First Lieutenant James F. Richards, Company E, with rank from July 10, 1899, vice William J. Callahan, resigned.

II. The following named officers have tendered their resignations, the same have been accepted and they have been honorably discharged:

First Lieutenant Charles S. Campbell, Battalion Adjutant, Second Regiment, to date from July 25, 1899.

First Lieutenant George E. Tracy, Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, to date from July 13, 1899.

First Lieutenant William P. Kelley, Company E, Fifth Regiment Infantry, to date from June 20, 1899.

First Lieutenant John MacCallum, Company A, Ninth Regiment Infantry, to date from July 13, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Joseph McCleery, Company F, Ninth Regiment Infantry, to date from July 12, 1899.

Colonel Harry A. Coursen, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from July 22, 1899.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Mattes, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from July 22, 1899.

Major Frederick W. Stillwell, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from July 22, 1899.

First Lieutenant Samuel S. Derman, Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from July 14, 1899.

Captain S. Wells Corwin, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from July 22, 1899.

Second Lieutenant John W. Benjamin, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from July 22, 1899.

Captain David K. James, Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from June 21, 1899.

Captain Frank H. Burkhart, Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from June 30, 1899.

III. The following named officers have been granted leave of absence:

Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, First Regiment Infantry, from July 12, 1899, to October 1, 1899, with permission to go beyond the seas.

Second Lieutenant J. Clayton Erb, Company F, Third Regiment Infantry, from July 13, 1899, to August 13, 1899.

Second Lieutenant George M. Hulme, Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, from August 1, 1899, to October 1, 1899.

By order of

WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

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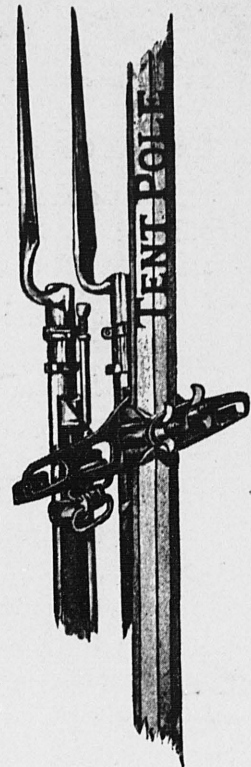
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Back of Rack showing
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